

ANNUAL ACADEMIC PLAN – 2021 – 22

HISTORY - I

FIRST YEAR

S. No.	TOPIC	
1.	What is History?	
	1.1	Definitions of History
	1.2	Scope of History
	1.3	Relation with other disciplines
	1.4	Historiography
	1.5	Objectivity in History
	1.6	Is History Science or Humanities?
	1.7	Influence of Geography on Indian History
	1.8	Sources of History
	1.9	Summary
2.	Ancient Civilisations and Cultures	
	2.1	Pre-Harappan Cultures
	2.2	Harappan Civilization
	2.3	Harappan Script
	2.4	Harappan Town Planning
	2.5	Society and Economy
	2.6	Vedic age – Society economy and culture
	2.7	The Post Vedic Culture
3.	Early States, Empires and Economy	
	3.1	Early States
	3.2	Sixteen Mahajanapadas
	3.3	Rise and Growth of Magadha
	3.4	Economy and Rural life
	3.5	Agriculture and trade
	3.6	Urbanization
4.	Early Societies and Religious Movements	
	4.1	Early Societies
	4.2	Kinship and Marriages
	4.3	Social differences
	4.4	Class differences
	4.5	Religious Movements

	4.6	Ajavikas
	4.7	LokaYatas
	4.8	Jainism
	4.9	Buddhism
5.	Polity, Economy, Society and Culture from 3rd Century BC to 7th Century AD	
	5.1	Sources
	5.2	Polity
	5.3	Administration
	5.4	Economy
	5.5	Society
	5.6	Culture
	5.7	Science
6.	Deccan and South Indian up to 10th Century AD	
	6.1	Sources
	6.2	Sangam Age
	6.3	Briefly survey of Political history of Deccan and South India
	6.4	Society, Economy, Religion, Art and Architecture
7.	Age of Delhi Sultannate (1206-1526 AD)	
	7.1	Source Material
	7.2	Arab Invasion on Sind
	7.3	Turkish Invasion
	7.4	Muhammad Ghazni
	7.5	Muhammad Ghori
	7.6	Delhi Sultanate – Dynasties
	7.7	Important Sultans and their Achievements
	7.8	Polity during Sultanate age
	7.9	Society, Economy and Culture
8.	Age of Mughals	
	8.1	Sources
	8.2	Conditions of India on the Eve of Babur's Invasion
	8.3	Sher shah
	8.4	Imperial Mughals
	8.5	Disintegration of Mughal empire

	8.6	Mughal administration
	8.7	Akbar's Religious Policy
	8.8	Art and Architecture under Mughals
	8.9	Rise of Maratas
9.	Bhakti and Sufi Traditions 8th AD-16th Century	
	9.1	Meaning of Bhakti
	9.2	Salient features of the Bhakti Saints
	9.3	Prominent Bhakti saints and their Preachings
	9.4	Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra
	9.5	Sufism- meaning, origin and main features
	9.6	Prominent Sufi orders and Sufi Saints
	9.7	Impact of Bhakti and Sufi movements on society
10.	Deccan and South India from 10th century to 19th Century AD	
	10.1	Sources
	10.2	The Kakatiyas
	10.3	The Vijayanagara Rules
	10.4	The Bahamanis of Gulbarga
	10.5	The QutubShahis of Golkonda
	10.6	The Asafjahis of Hyderabad (1724-1948)
11.	Indian Under the Colonial Rule	
	11.1	Advent of European Companies in India and conflict
	11.2	Expansion of East India Company's authority
	11.3	Governor Generals and their Policies
	11.4	1857 Revolt
12.	Indian National Movement	
	12.1	Background to Indian National Movement
	12.2	Foundation of Indian National Congress
	12.3	Phases of Indian National Movement
	12.4	Vandemataram Movement
	12.5	The role of Revolution – Early Phase
	12.6	Home Rule Movement
	12.7	Gandhiji – Early struggles
	12.8	Non Cooperation Movement
	12.9	Second Phase of Revolutionary Movement

	12.10	Civil Disobedience Movement
	12.11	Quit Indian Movement
	12.12	Constitutional Reforms
	12.13	Role of Women in National Movement
	12.14	Towards Freedom
	12.15	Indian Constitution

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చరిత్ర - I

FIRST YEAR

S. No.	TOPIC
1.	చరిత్ర అంటే ఏమిటి ?
2.	ప్రాచీన నాగరికత, సంస్కృతులు
3.	తొలి రాజ్యాలు, సామ్రాజ్యాలు, ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితి
4.	తొలి సమాజాలు - మతోద్యమాలు
5.	క్రీ.శ. 3వ శతాబ్దం నుంచి క్రీ.శ. 7వ శతాబ్దం వరకు రాజకీయ ఆర్థిక, సామాజిక పరిస్థితులు, సంస్కృతి
6.	దక్కన్, దక్షిణ భారతదేశం క్రీ.శ. 10వ శతాబ్దం వరకు
7.	ఢిల్లీ సుల్తానుల యుగం క్రీ.శ. 1206 - 1526
8.	మొగలుల యుగం
9.	భక్తి, సూఫీ సంప్రదాయాలు క్రీ.శ. 8 - 16 శతాబ్దాలు
10.	క్రీ.శ. 10వ శతాబ్దం నుంచి 19వ శతాబ్దం వరకు దక్కన్, దక్షిణ భారతదేశ చరిత్ర
11.	వలసపాలనలో భారతదేశం
12.	భారత జాతీయోద్యమం